

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 808 635 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
02.07.2003 Bulletin 2003/27

(51) Int Cl.⁷: **A61M 15/00**

(21) Application number: **97302728.7**

(22) Date of filing: **22.04.1997**

(54) **Controlled flow inhalers**

Inhalatoren mit reguliertem Durchfluss

Inhalateurs à débit régulé

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority: **26.04.1996 GB 9608708**

(43) Date of publication of application:
26.11.1997 Bulletin 1997/48

(73) Proprietor: **Bespak plc**
King's Lynn Norfolk PE30 2JJ (GB)

(72) Inventor: **Howlett, David**
Kings Lynn, Norfolk PE32 1AF (GB)

(74) Representative: **Alexander, Thomas Bruce et al**
BOULT WADE TENNANT,
Verulam Gardens
70 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8BT (GB)

(56) References cited:
WO-A-95/05208 **WO-A-95/34337**
GB-A- 2 104 393 **US-A- 5 161 524**
US-A- 5 301 666

EP 0 808 635 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The invention relates to an inhaler for products such as medicaments and particularly to an inhaler for transferring to a patient at a controlled air flow a metered dose of a medicament contained in a pressurised dispensing container.

[0002] In known metered dose inhalers, the aerosol stream from a pressurised dispensing container is fired towards a patient or user of the inhaler into a air flow travelling in the same direction. In known devices, a user inhales through a mouth piece of the inhaler and creates an air flow through the container from air inlet holes which are generally at a part of the inhaler well spaced from the mouth piece. The medicament is then released into this air flow at a point between the air inlet holes and the mouth piece so that it is travelling in the same direction as the air flow. Typically in such devices, there is no restriction in the air flow between the air inlet holes and the mouth piece. Because of this, a substantial air flow may be created by a user of the device and, because the medicament is fired into the air flow in the same direction as the air flow, the effect is that particles of medicament can attain quite substantial velocities. As inhalers of this type are normally designed to be as small as practical for the convenience of users, the distance between the point at which the medicament is fired into the air flow and the patients mouth is usually quite small so that there is little distance to reduce the inertia of the particles of medicament with the result that the particles may impact in the oro-pharynx of a user with quite high velocity. This can be a problem with some medicaments.

[0003] In an effort to overcome this problem, devices have been produced in which the medicament is fired into a holding volume which allows the velocity of the medicament to be reduced and also allows some evaporation to occur.

[0004] However, these devices with a holding volume tend to be of significantly larger size than the standard metered dose inhalers and therefore less convenient and attractive to users.

[0005] GB-A-2279879 describes an inhaler which has air inlets for allowing air into the inhaler when a user applies suction to the mouthpiece. The air inlets are provided at a location axially between the air outlet of the duct means from the product container to the mouthpiece, and the mouthpiece, and passages are provided connecting the air inlet to a location adjacent the outlet of the duct means. In use, when a user inhales through the mouthpiece, an air flow is created from the air inlet to the mouthpiece, the air flow having a component directed away from the mouthpiece towards the outlet of the duct means.

[0006] Such an inhaler thus allows delivery of medicament to a user at reduced velocity without significantly increasing the size of the inhaler.

[0007] Another solution to the problem would be to control the rate of air flow and the particles entrained

therein.

[0008] Document GB-A- 2104393 discloses an inhalation device for medicament in a pressurised dispensing container with which the resistance to inhaled air flow will automatically be increased while a patient inhales through the device.

[0009] It is an object of the present invention to provide an inhaler, wherein a controlled air flow is achieved of a predetermined rate regardless of patient respiratory effort.

[0010] The invention therefore provides an inhaler for dispensing a product comprising a housing adapted to receive a pressurised dispensing container, a mouthpiece, duct means suitable to connect an outlet of the container with the mouthpiece, air inlet means having at least one air inlet for allowing air into the inhaler when a user applies suction to the mouthpiece, the air inlet means further comprising an air flow controller having a component which is movable due to a pressure change when suction is applied to the mouthpiece, the resulting movement effecting a change in the flow of air through the air inlet, the air flow controller further comprising spring means for urging the movable component into a rest position to allow maximum air flow to the air inlet, whereby the movable component is a piston member having a tapering external surface, said piston member being movable axially against the action of the spring within the air inlet due to the pressure change, such that a gap between the external surface of the piston member and the air inlet is increasingly reduced as the piston member moves further into the air inlet.

[0011] Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional side elevation through an inhaler according to the prior art;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-section of the diaphragm arrangement of the inhaler of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-section of the air flow controller of the inhaler of the present invention.

[0012] Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, an inhaler 10 for a product such as a medicament comprises a housing 11 for receiving a pressurised dispensing container 12 of medicament, a mouthpiece 14 for insertion into the mouth of a user of the inhaler, and a cover 15 for the mouthpiece 14.

[0013] The container housing 11 is generally cylindrical and open at its upper end. A lower wall 17 of the housing 11 includes an annular socket 18 for receiving the tubular valve stem 13 of the container 12. The socket 18 communicates via a duct 19 ending in an orifice 20 with the mouthpiece 14.

[0014] The mouthpiece 14 which may be generally circular or shaped to fit the mouth and is connected to or forms a part of the housing 11.

[0015] The cover 15 of the device, which fits over the

open mouth piece 14, is connected by a flexible hinge portion 27 to a cover attachment 28 which fits in the lower part of the housing 11 to attach the cover 15 to the housing 11.

[0016] All of the components of the inhaler 10 may be plastics mouldings.

[0017] It will be appreciated that the lower wall formation 17 of housing 11 forms a barrier between the open end of the housing 11 and the mouth piece 14 so that there is no air flow passage from around the container 12 to the mouth piece 14.

[0018] A chamber 29 is formed in the lower part of the housing 11, below the lower formation wall 17, to which the mouth piece 14 is joined. In the rear wall 26 of the chamber 29, i.e. the wall furthest from the adjoining mouth piece 14, there is an orifice forming a primary air inlet 30 and a bleed port forming a secondary air inlet 31, both of which inlets 30, 31 communicate with the chamber 29. The primary air inlet 30 is at least partly defined by a raised annulus 25 on the rear wall 26 of the housing 11. Attached to the rear wall 26, extending over the primary and secondary air inlets 30 and 31, is a flexible elastomeric diaphragm 32 mounted on a support 33 and held in position by a retainer 34. The relative dimensions of the support 33 and annulus 25 are such that the diaphragm 32 is held, at rest, with a gap 36 between the diaphragm 32 and the mouth of the primary air inlet orifice 30. The support 33 also defines a plurality of tertiary air inlets 35.

[0019] In use, a patient or user holds the inhaler 10, usually in one hand, and applies his mouth to the mouthpiece 14. The user then inhales through the mouthpiece 14 and this creates an air flow from the tertiary air inlets 35 via the primary and secondary air inlets 30 and 31 into the chamber 29 (as shown by the broken arrows in Fig. 2) to the mouthpiece 14.

[0020] Once the user has started inhaling through the mouthpiece 14, the suction causes the pressure on the inside surface 37 of the diaphragm 32 to drop relative to the pressure P on the external surface 38. As a result the diaphragm 32 distorts towards the mouth of the primary air inlet 30 thereby reducing, and possibly closing, the gap 36 and restricting the air flow through the primary air inlet 30. If the gap 36 is closed completely, some air will continue to enter the chamber 29 via the secondary air inlet 31.

[0021] After the user has started inhaling through the mouthpiece 14, the container 12 is depressed downwardly on to its stem 13 to release a dose of medicament from the container. The dose of medicament is projected by the pressure in the container 12 via the duct 19 and through the orifice 20 and then mixes with the turbulent air flow in the chamber 29 and thence is inhaled by the user.

[0022] The air flow can thus be controlled to ensure that the velocity of medicament particles is relatively low when they enter the oro-pharynx region of the patient regardless of the patient respiratory effort. Preferably

the air flow is controlled at 30 to 60 litres per minute and this can be achieved by a specific combination of diaphragm flexibility, the diameter of the air inlet 31 and the size of the gap 36.

[0023] In Fig. 3, an air flow controlling device according to the present invention is illustrated. The deformable elastomeric components are replaced by a more rigid piston-like component 50 of a frusto-conical construction which is located inside the annulus 25. At one end, the component 50 has a radially extending flange 51 which is urged, by a return spring 52, into contact with stop means 53 on the inner surface of the annulus 25. The tertiary air inlets 55 are located around the stop means 53 and the primary air inlet 56 is an orifice in the rear wall 26 of the chamber 29. The other end of the component 50 is located in the primary air inlet 56 surrounded by an annular gap 57.

[0024] As the user inhales, the resulting pressure drop on the underside 54 of the component 50 causes the relatively higher pressure P on the other surface to move the component 50 against the bias of the spring 52 further into the primary air inlet 56. As the component 50 moves further within the primary air inlet 56, the gap 57 reduces thereby restricting the air flow into the chamber 29. The need for a secondary air inlet may be obviated if the spring characteristics are selected or further stop means installed such that the component 50 is not allowed to move far enough within the primary air inlet 56 to close the gap 57 completely. Otherwise a secondary air inlet may be provided in the form of an orifice in the base of the component 50 or in another appropriate location.

Claims

1. An inhaler (10) for dispensing a product comprising a housing (11) adapted to receive a pressurised dispensing container (12), a mouthpiece (14), duct means (19) suitable to connect an outlet of the container (12) with the mouthpiece (14), air inlet means having at least one air inlet (30) for allowing air into the inhaler (10) when a user applies suction to the mouthpiece (14), the air inlet means further comprising an air flow controller having a component (32) which is movable due to a pressure change when suction is applied to the mouthpiece (14), the resulting movement effecting a change in the flow of air through the air inlet (30) whereby the air flow controller further-comprises spring means (52) for urging the movable component (32) into a rest position to allow maximum air flow to the air inlet (30), **characterized in that** the movable component is a piston member (50) having a tapering external surface, said piston member being movable axially against the action of the spring (52) within the air inlet (30) due to the pressure change, such that a gap (57) between the external surface of the piston

member and the air inlet (30) is increasingly reduced as the piston member (50) moves further into the air inlet (30).

2. An inhaler (10) as claimed in claim 1 in which the air inlet means further comprises at least one secondary air inlet (31) for allowing air into the inhaler (10), the flow of air through which is not affected by the air flow controller.
3. An inhaler (10) as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 in which the air inlet means further comprises at least one tertiary air inlet (35) for allowing air into the air flow controller, which is located on an external surface of the inhaler housing (11).
4. An inhaler (10) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the air flow into the inhaler (10) is controlled at a rate in the range 30 to 60 litres per minute.

Patentansprüche

1. Inhalator (10) zum Verabreichen eines Produkts, umfassend: ein Gehäuse (11), das zum Aufnehmen eines unter Druck stehenden Verabreichungsbehälters (12) ausgelegt ist, ein Mundstück (14), ein Kanalmittel (19), das geeignet ist, einen Auslaß des Behälters (12) mit dem Mundstück (14) zu verbinden, ein Lufteinlaßmittel mit wenigstens einem Lufteinlaß (30), um zu erlauben, daß Luft in den Inhalator (10) eintritt, wenn ein Benutzer am Mundstück (14) ansaugt, wobei das Lufteinlaßmittel ferner einen Luftdurchflußregulator umfaßt, der eine Komponente (32) aufweist, die aufgrund einer Druckänderung beweglich ist, wenn am Mundstück (14) angesaugt wird, wobei die resultierende Bewegung eine Änderung des Durchflusses von Luft durch den Lufteinlaß (30) bewirkt, wobei der Luftdurchflußregulator ferner ein Federmittel (52) umfaßt, um die bewegliche Komponente (32) in eine Ruheposition zu drücken, um einen maximalen Luftdurchfluß zum Lufteinlaß (30) zu erlauben,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
die bewegliche Komponente ein Kolbenelement (50) mit einer abgeschrägten Außenoberfläche ist, wobei das Kolbenelement gegen die Wirkung der Feder (52) innerhalb des Lufteinlasses (30) aufgrund der Druckänderung axial beweglich ist, so daß ein Spalt (57) zwischen der Außenoberfläche des Kolbenelements und dem Lufteinlaß (30) zunehmend reduziert wird, wenn sich das Kolbenelement (50) weiter in den Lufteinlaß (30) bewegt.
2. Inhalator (10) nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Lufteinlaßmittel ferner wenigstens einen sekundären Lufteinlaß (31) umfaßt, um zu erlauben, daß Luft in

den Inhalator (10) eintritt, wobei der Durchfluß von Luft durch diesen nicht durch den Luftdurchflußregulator beeinflusst wird.

3. Inhalator (10) nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, bei dem das Lufteinlaßmittel ferner wenigstens einen tertiären Lufteinlaß (35) umfaßt, um zu erlauben, daß Luft in den Luftdurchflußregulator eintritt, der auf einer Außenoberfläche des Inhalatorgehäuses (11) angeordnet ist.
4. Inhalator (10) nach irgendeinem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, bei dem der Luftdurchfluß in den Inhalator (10) mit einer Rate im Bereich von 30 bis 60 Litern pro Minute reguliert wird.

Revendications

1. Inhalateur (10) pour distribuer un produit, comportant un corps (11) conçu pour recevoir un récipient (12) de distribution sous pression, un embout (14), un moyen à conduit (19) apte à raccorder une sortie du récipient (12) à l'embout (14), un moyen d'entrée d'air ayant au moins une entrée d'air (30) pour permettre une admission d'air dans l'inhalateur (10) lorsqu'un utilisateur applique une aspiration à l'embout (14), le moyen d'entrée d'air comportant en outre un régulateur d'écoulement d'air ayant une pièce (32) qui est mobile sous l'effet d'une variation de la pression lorsqu'une aspiration est appliquée à l'embout (14), le mouvement résultant provoquant un changement de l'écoulement d'air à travers l'entrée d'air (30), le régulateur d'écoulement d'air comportant en outre un moyen à ressort (52) destiné à rappeler la pièce mobile (32) dans une position de repos pour permettre un écoulement d'air maximal vers l'entrée d'air (30), **caractérisé en ce que** la pièce mobile est un élément à piston ayant une surface extérieure conique, ledit élément à piston étant mobile axialement contre l'action du ressort (52) à l'intérieur de l'entrée d'air (30) sous l'effet de la variation de la pression, afin qu'un intervalle (57) entre la surface extérieure de l'élément à piston et l'entrée d'air (30) soit réduit de plus en plus en même temps que l'élément à piston (50) pénètre davantage dans l'entrée d'air (30).
2. Inhalateur (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le moyen d'entrée d'air comporte en outre au moins une entrée d'air secondaire (31) pour permettre l'admission d'air dans l'inhalateur (10), à travers lequel l'écoulement d'air n'est pas affecté par le régulateur d'écoulement d'air.
3. Inhalateur (10) selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel le moyen d'entrée d'air comporte en outre au moins une entrée d'air tertiaire

(35) pour permettre l'addition d'air dans le régulateur d'écoulement d'air, qui est situé sur une surface extérieure du corps (11) de l'inhalateur.

4. Inhalateur (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'écoulement d'air admis dans l'inhalateur (10) est régulé à un débit dans la plage de 30 à 60 litres par minute.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1

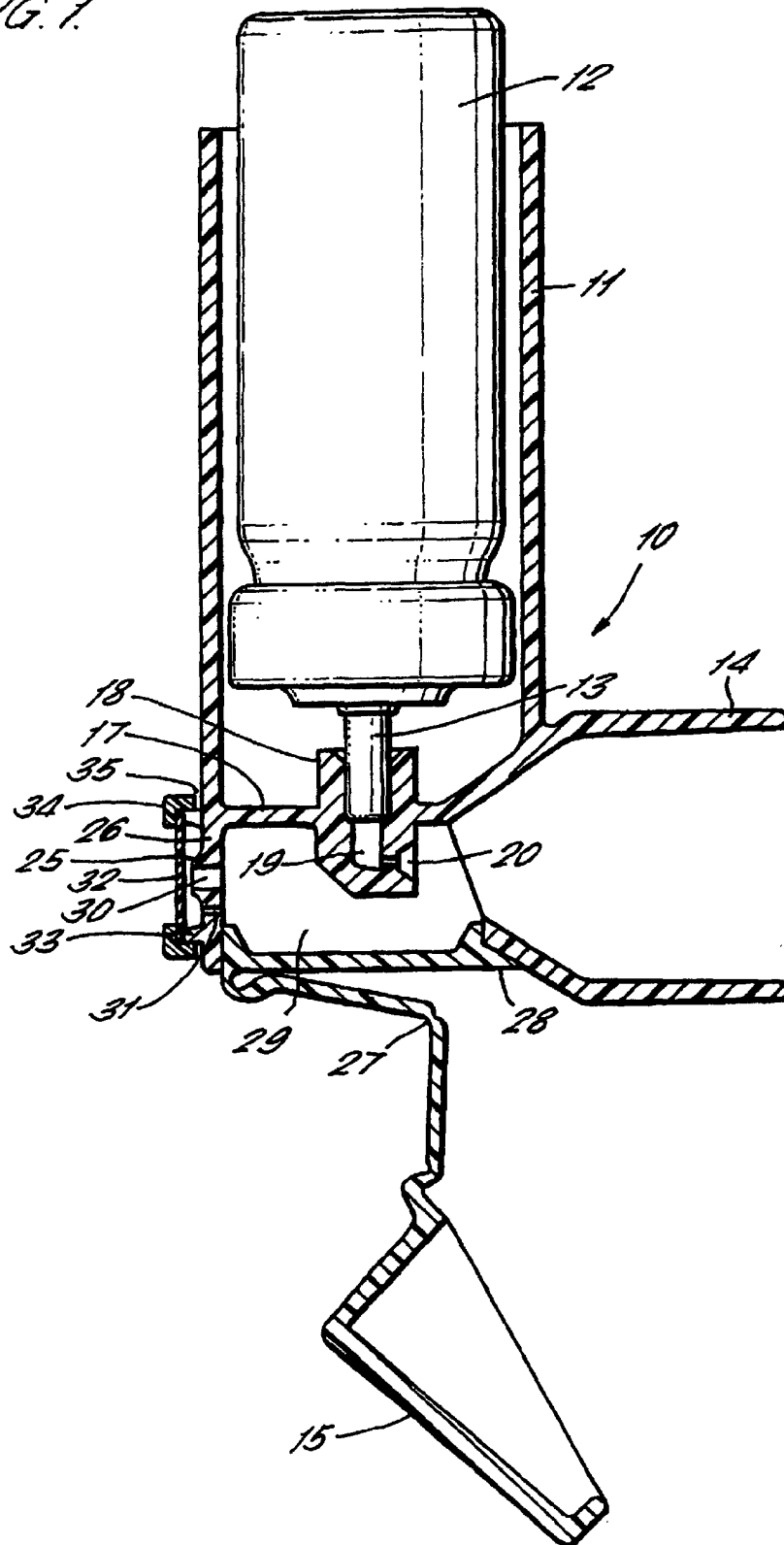


FIG. 2.

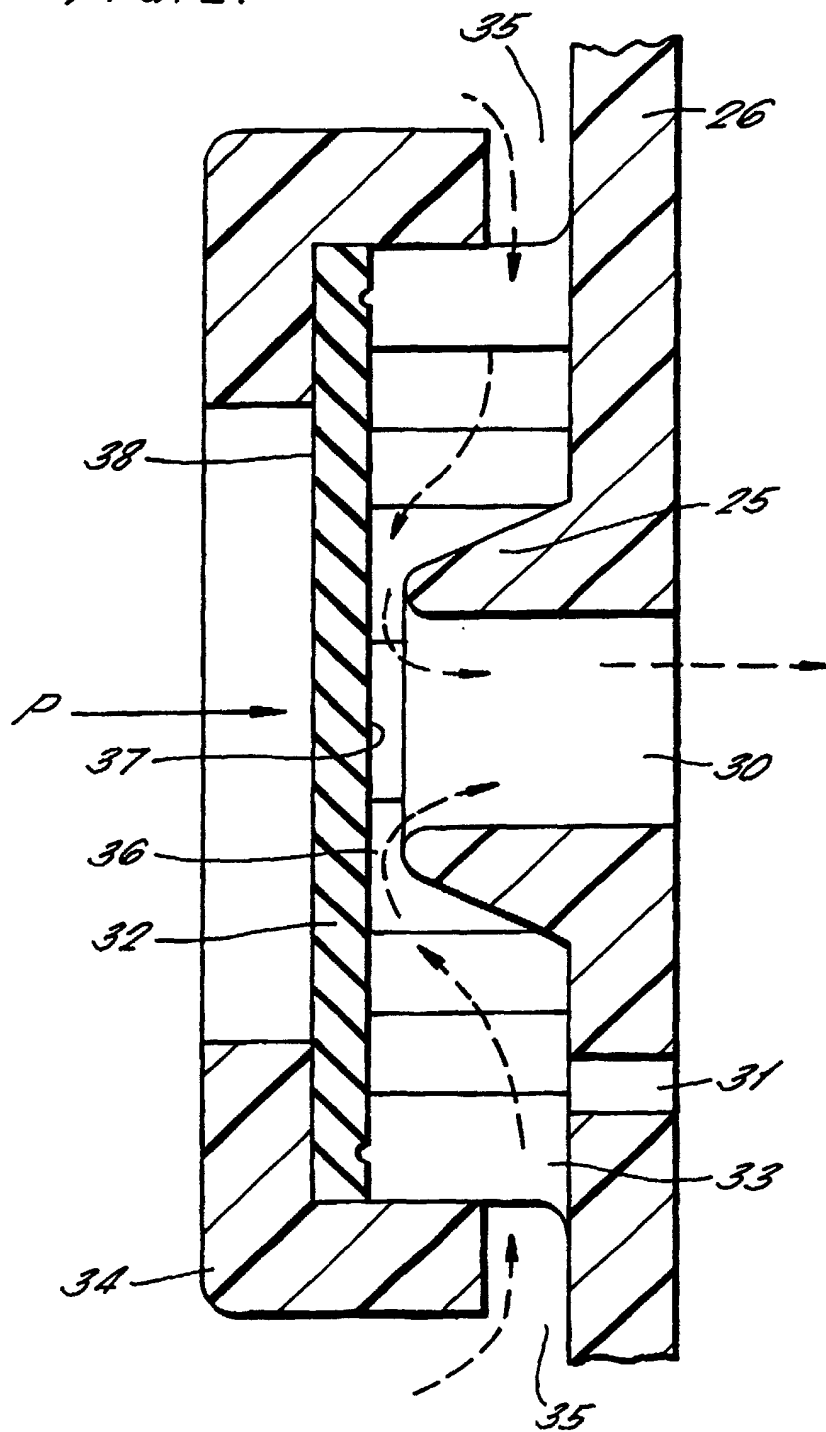


FIG. 3.

